Welcome! The meeting will begin shortly.

Instructions for Speakers and CAG members:

- Please make sure you are using only one audio source – computer or phone
- If you need to dial-in by phone for audio, please enter your "Participant ID" at the prompt, or dial #{Participant ID}#. To see your Participant ID, click the "Join Audio" button on the left of the menu, and select "Phone Call."
- Please mute yourself when not speaking.
- We encourage you to click "Start Video" – so we can see each others' faces – if you are comfortable

If you are having technical issues, please contact Angel at asuero@cbi.org

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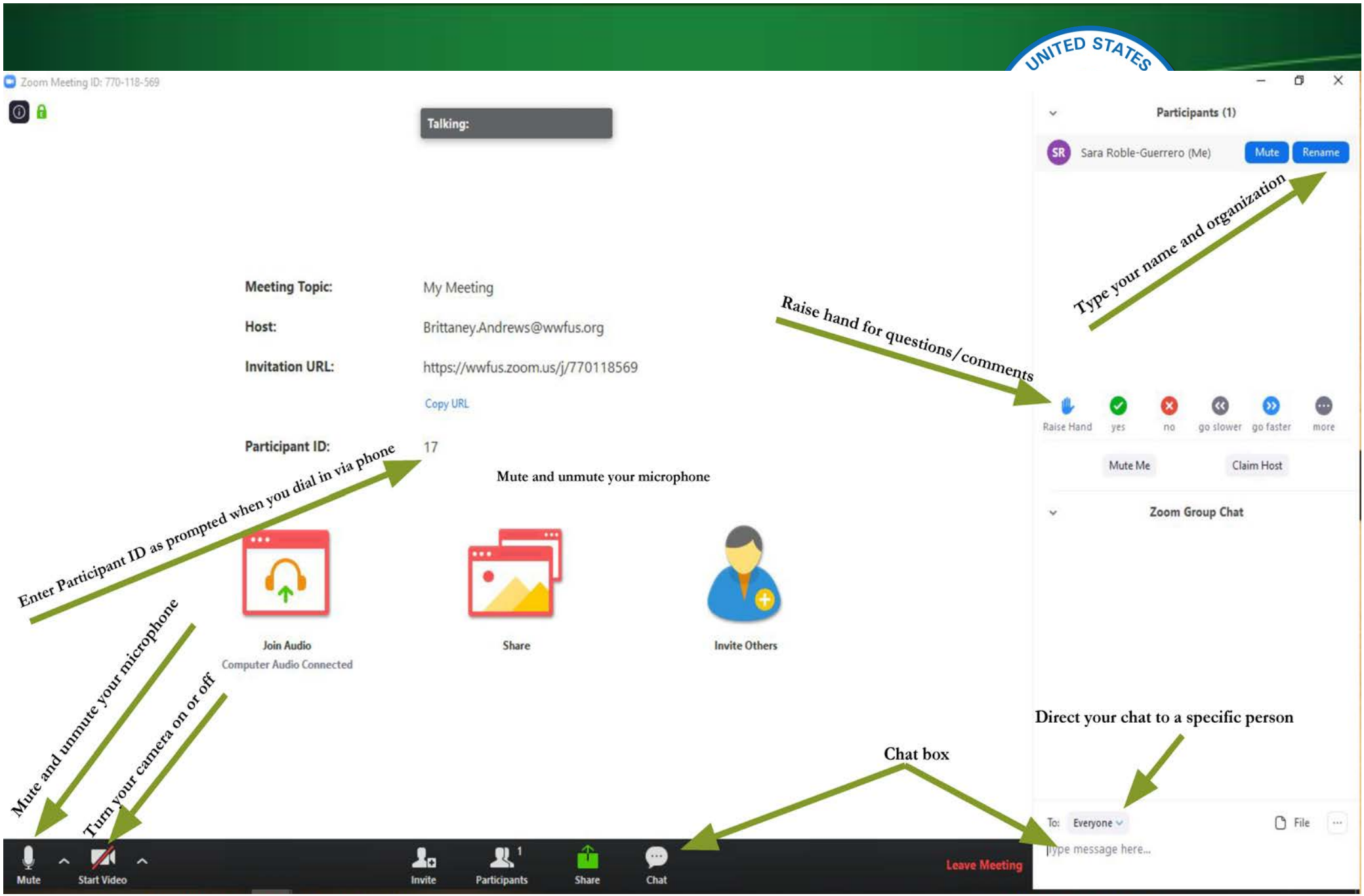
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Talking:
Meeting Topic: My Meeting
Host: Brittaney.Andrews@wwfus.org
Invitation URL: https://wwfus.zoom.us/j/770118569
Copy URL
Participant ID: 17
Join Audio
Computer Audio Connected
Share
Invite Others
Participants (1)
SR Sara Roble-Guerrero (Me) Mute Rename
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Mute Me Claim Host
Zoom Group Chat
To: Everyone File
Type message here...
Mute Start Video Invite Participants 1 Share Chat Leave Meeting
Enter Participant ID as prompted when you dial in via phone
Mute and unmute your microphone
Turn your camera on or off
Raise hand for questions/comments
Type your name and organization
Mute and unmute your microphone
Chat box
Direct your chat to a specific person

Agenda

6:30	Welcome, Role Call, Agenda Review, Discussion Guidelines and Approval of April Meeting Summary
6:45	Presentation and discussion: Overview of EPA Superfund Process
7:15	Presentation and discussion: Current Investigations and Conditions at McLouth
8:00	Finalize Operating Procedures and Leadership Board
8:15	Public Comments (2-3 min max each)
8:25	Wrap Up, Next Steps and Action Items
8:30	Adjourn

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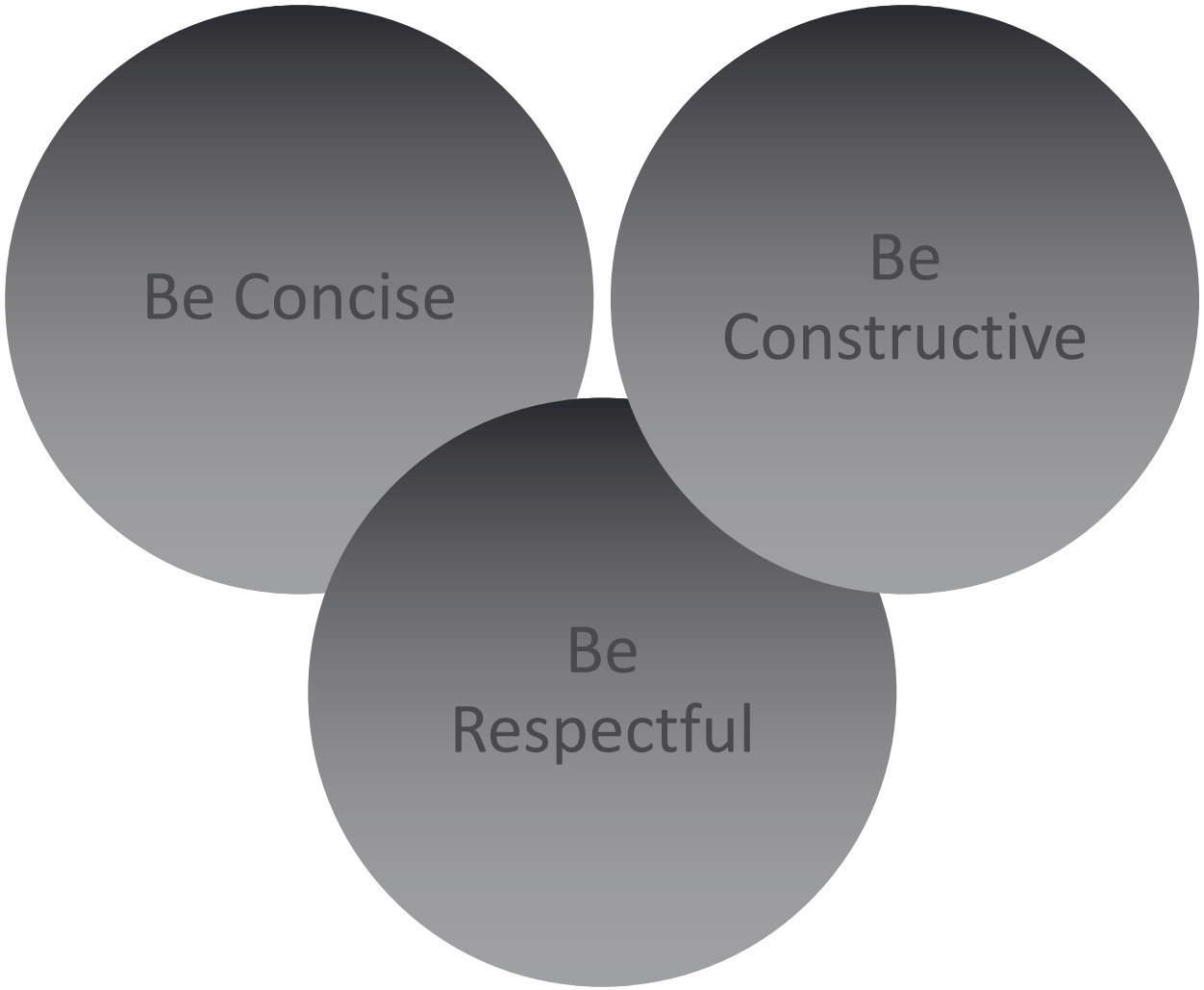
Meeting Guidelines

Please follow these throughout the meeting so we can achieve the most productive outcomes



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Approval of April Meeting Summary

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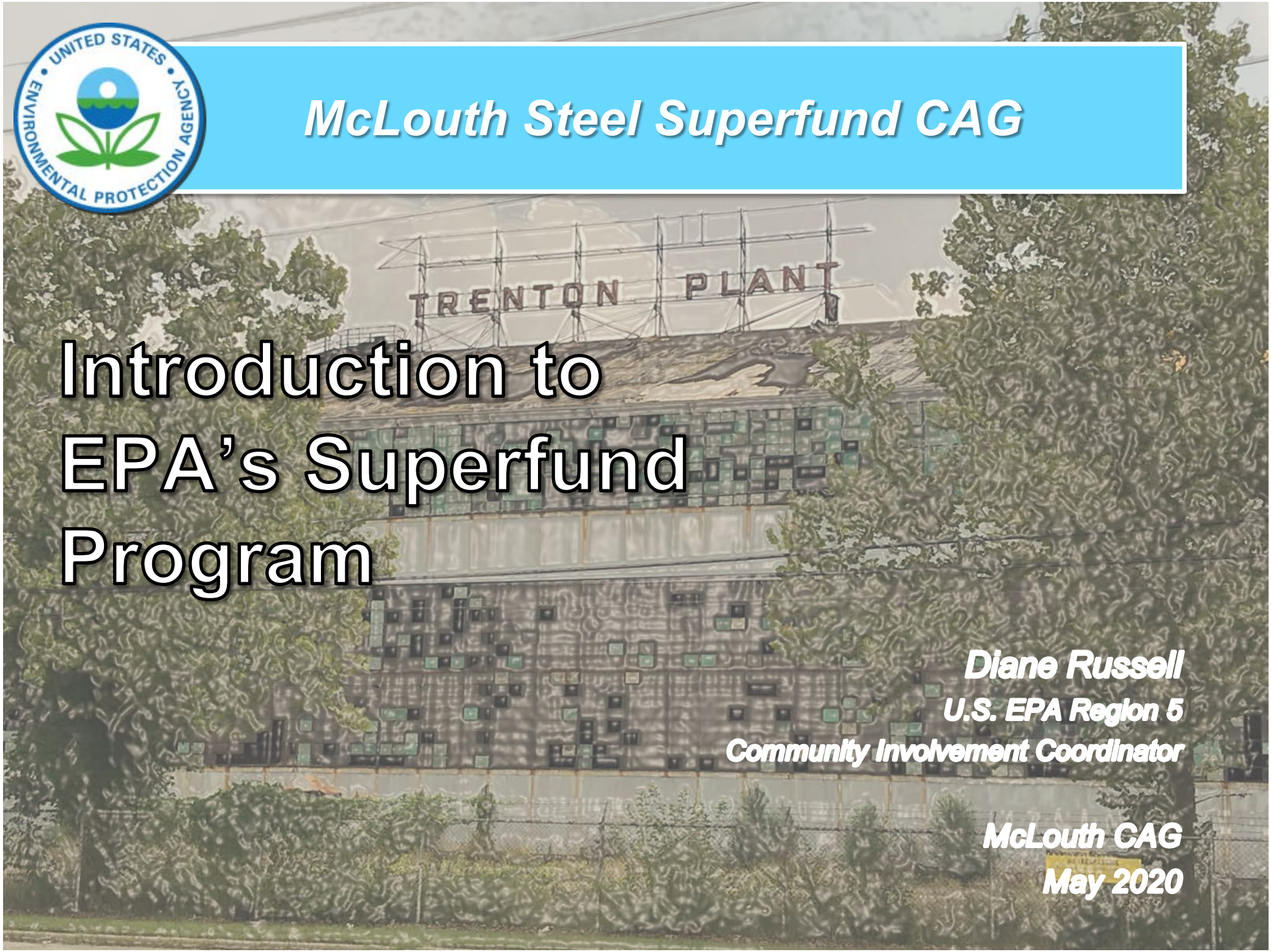
5

McLouth Steel Superfund CAG



Introduction to EPA's Superfund Program

Diane Russell
U.S. EPA Region 5
Community Involvement Coordinator

McLouth CAG
May 2020

Discussion

- CERCLA and Legal Framework
- Superfund Process

CERCLA

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act) was passed in 1980

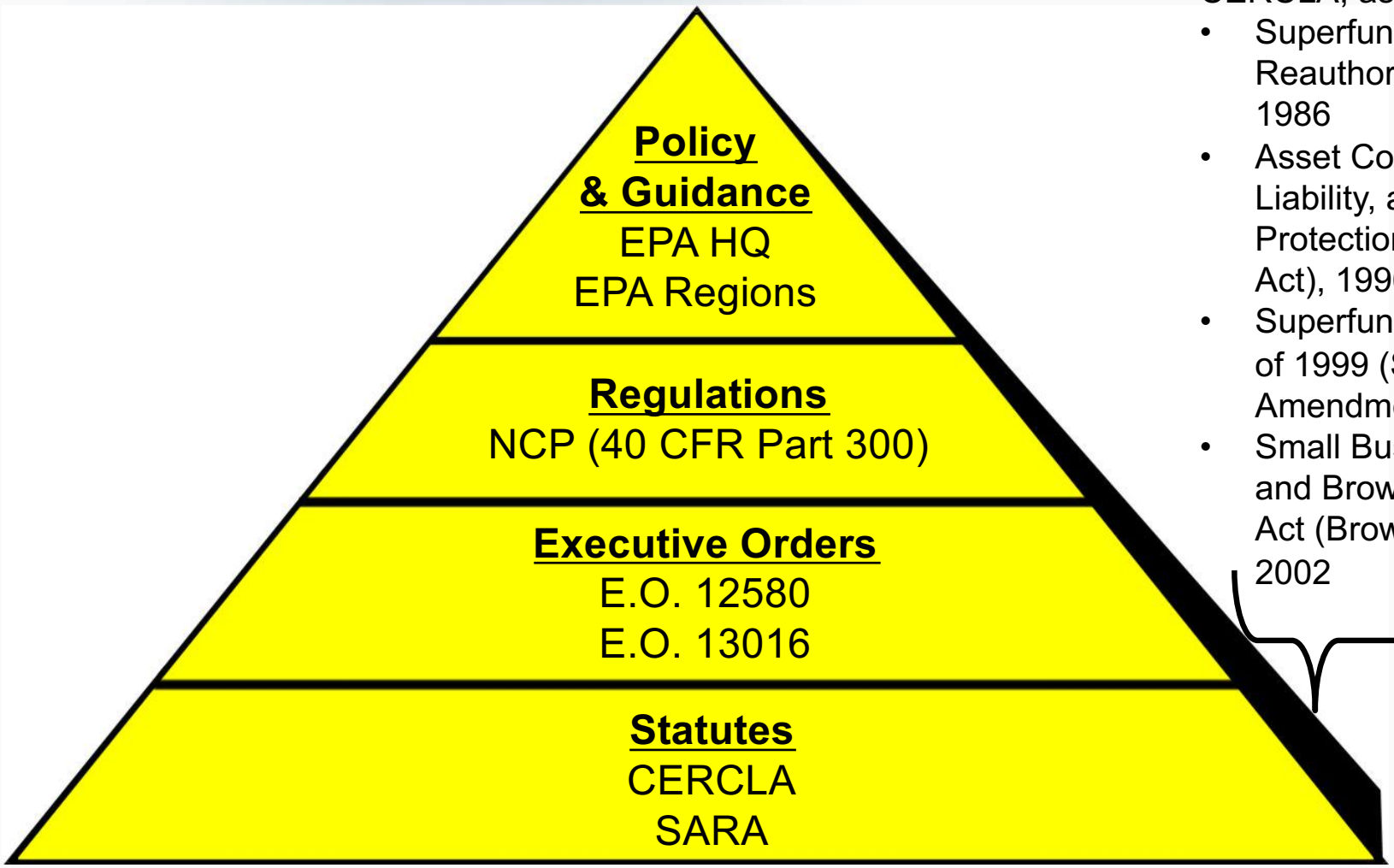
- Providing authority for direct federal response to hazards posed by abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.
- Also known as **Superfund**

CERCLA

Goals of Superfund

- Protecting human health and the environment by cleaning up sites contaminated with hazardous substances
- Making responsible parties pay for work performed at Superfund sites
- Involving communities in the Superfund process
- Supporting the return of sites to productive use

EPA and Legal Framework



CERCLA, as amended by:

- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), 1986
- Asset Conservation, Lender Liability, and Deposit Insurance Protection Act (Lender Liability Act), 1996
- Superfund Recycling Equity Act of 1999 (SREA or Recycling Amendments)
- Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (Brownfields Amendments), 2002

EPA and CERCLA

How Superfund Works

- The Superfund cleanup process is complex. It involves the steps taken to:
  - assess sites,
  - establish and implement appropriate cleanup plans.
- The blueprint for these activities is the **National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP),** a regulation applicable to all federal agencies involved in responding to hazardous substance releases.

EPA and CERCLA

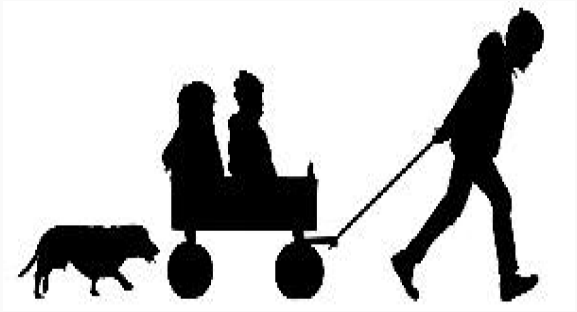
Limitations of Superfund

- Limited to cleanup of hazardous substances and pollutants, such as
  - Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
  - Lead
  - Asbestos
  - Other toxic compounds
- Limited to cleanup of sites with unacceptable risks to human health and the environment
- Remedy section and cleanup standards applied to sites considering “reasonably anticipated future development”

Risk Happens When…

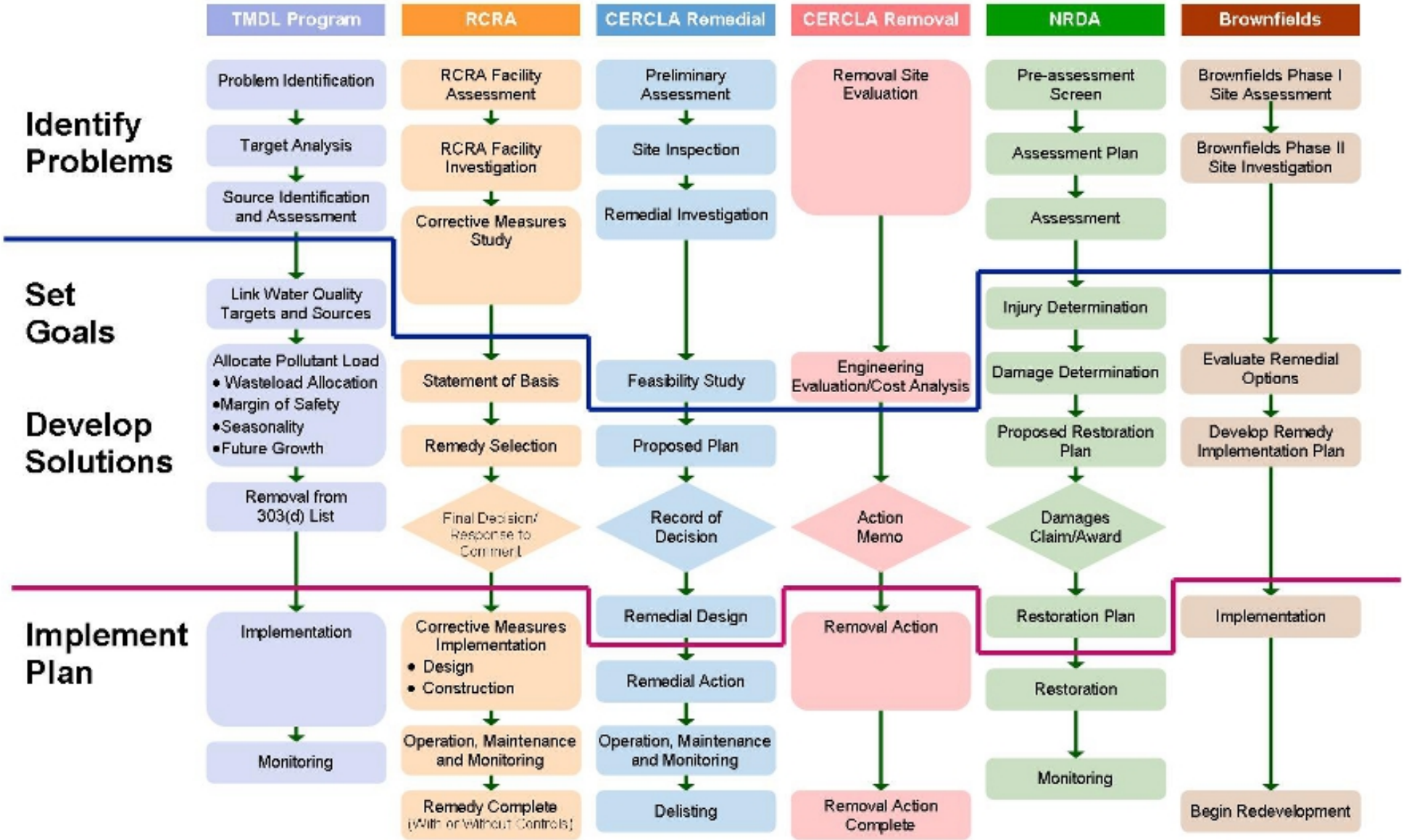
1. Contaminants exist
2. Concentrations are high enough

3. There is an exposure pathway



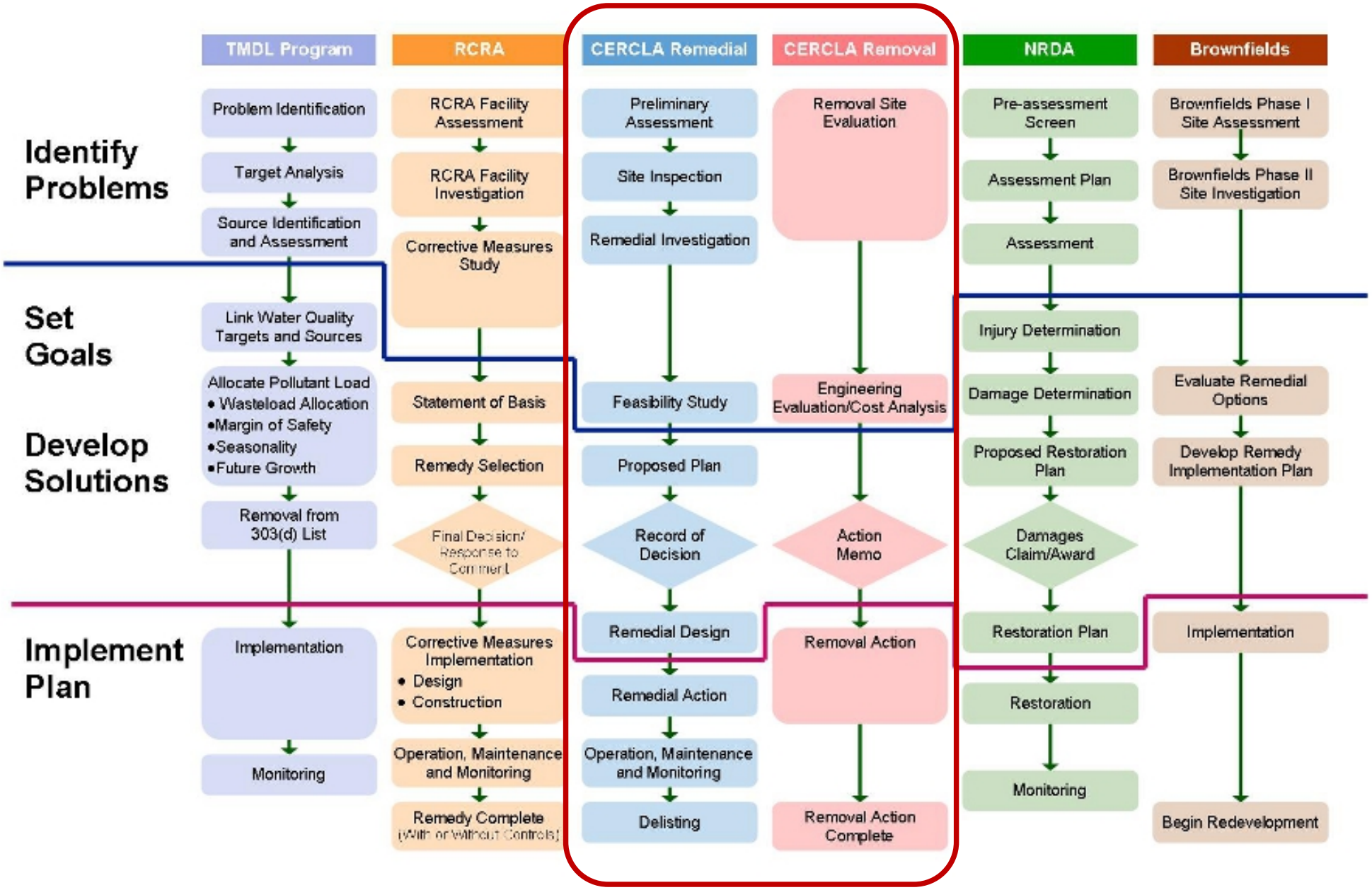
4. There are receptors (people, animals, a sensitive ecosystem)

EPA Assessment and Cleanup Programs



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

EPA Assessment and Cleanup Programs



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

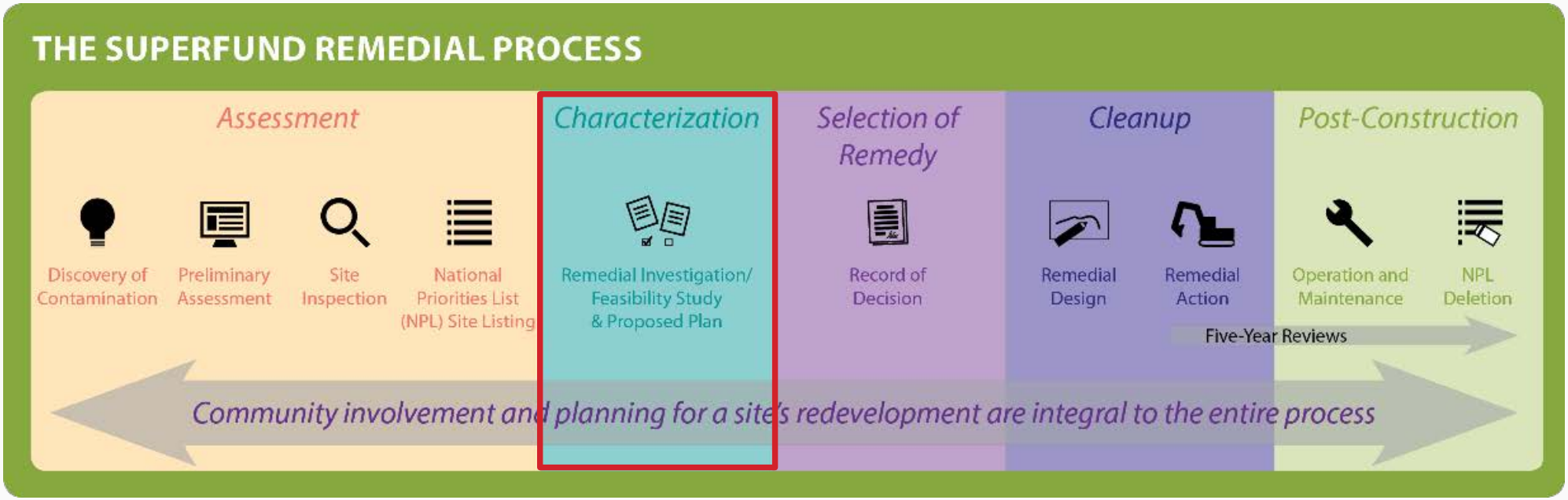
Superfund Remedial Process

Removal actions can occur at ***any time*** and ***simultaneously*.**
Reuse can occur at ***any time*** if human health and environment are protected.

Remedial Process: A Closer Look

Characterization

- How much contamination is there? How do we clean it up?



Remedial Investigation (RI)

- The goal of the **remedial investigation** is to determine the extent of contamination and potential risks
  - It includes sampling of soil, surface water, groundwater and waste from locations across the site and near site boundaries
  - It assesses human health and ecological risks posed by the site

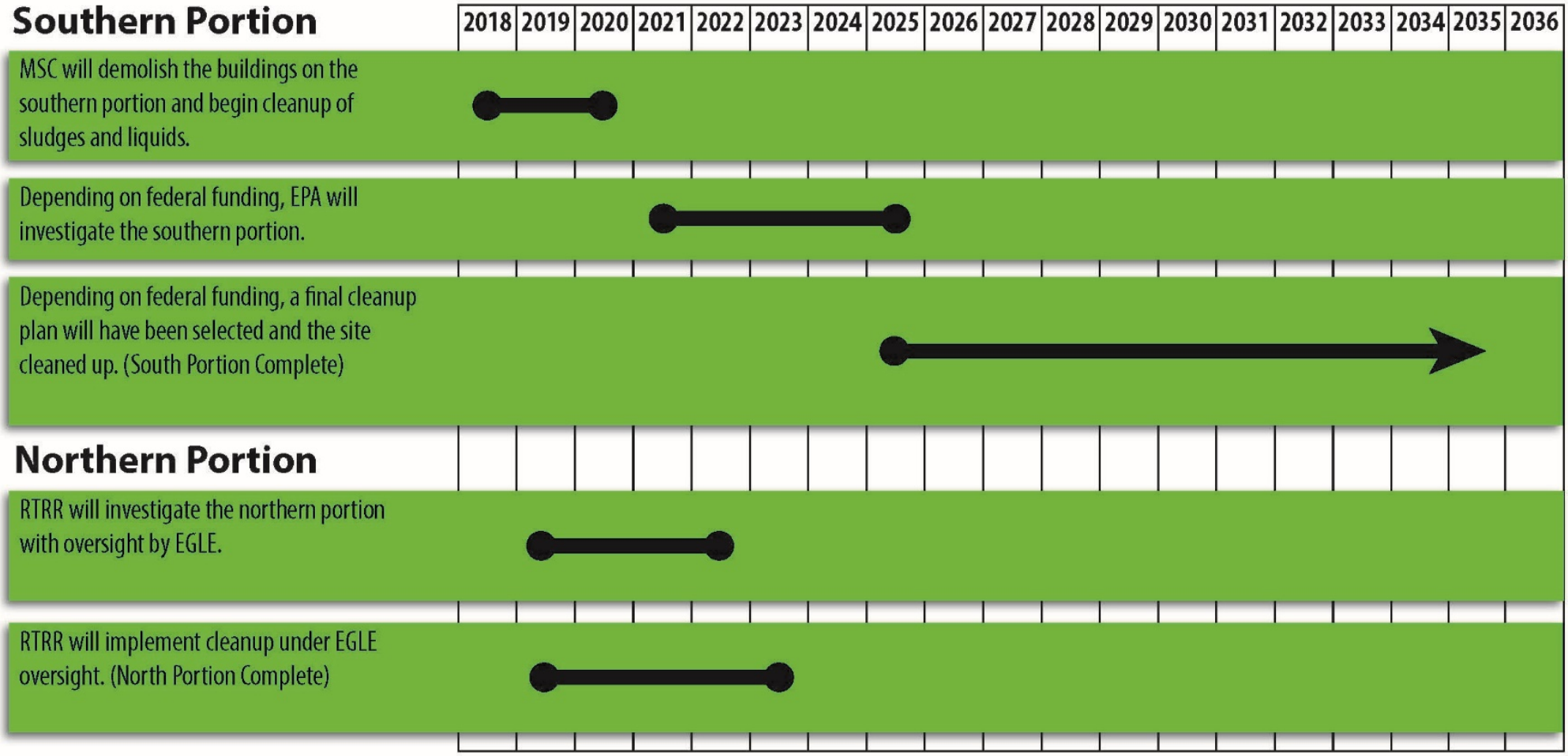
What is Risk Assessment?

- Science-based site-specific estimate of the human health and/or ecological risk due to exposure to site contaminants
- Estimates **current and possible future risks**, if no cleanup actions taken
- Helps EPA select the best cleanup strategies to **manage risks to acceptable levels**

Feasibility Study (FS)

- The analysis of potential treatment methods or “cleanup alternatives" is called a **feasibility study**
- The pros and cons of each cleanup method are explored in relation to nine required evaluation criteria
- Based on results of the feasibility study, EPA will develop a Proposed Plan for site cleanup

Investigation and Cleanup Activities



General Questions

- Diane Russell, Community Involvement Coordinator
  - (989) 395-3493
  - russell.diane@epa.gov
- Kirstin Safakas, Community Involvement Coordinator
  - (312) 886-6015
  - safakas.kirstin@epa.gov

Technical Questions

- Brian Kelly, On-Scene Coordinator
  - (734) 692-7684
  - kelly.brian@epa.gov
- Nabil Fayoumi, Remedial Project Manager
  - (312) 886-6840
  - fayoumi.nabil@epa.gov

Site Conditions

ECT Phase 1 (Environmental Site Assessment)
EPA Expanded Site Inspection
EPA Hazard Ranking System Document

Risk and Criteria

- What is substance?
- What are the pathways of exposure?
- Who or what could be exposed?
- How can the exposure route be controlled?
- What is the criteria – default or site specific risk assessment

- Substance X - Contaminated soil
- Direct contact threat
- Workers on the site that could be exposed
- Stay out of that area and put up a fence, remove the soil, cap the soil
- Default non-residential direct contact criteria or risk assessment

Phase 1
ECT for MSC- August 8, 2017

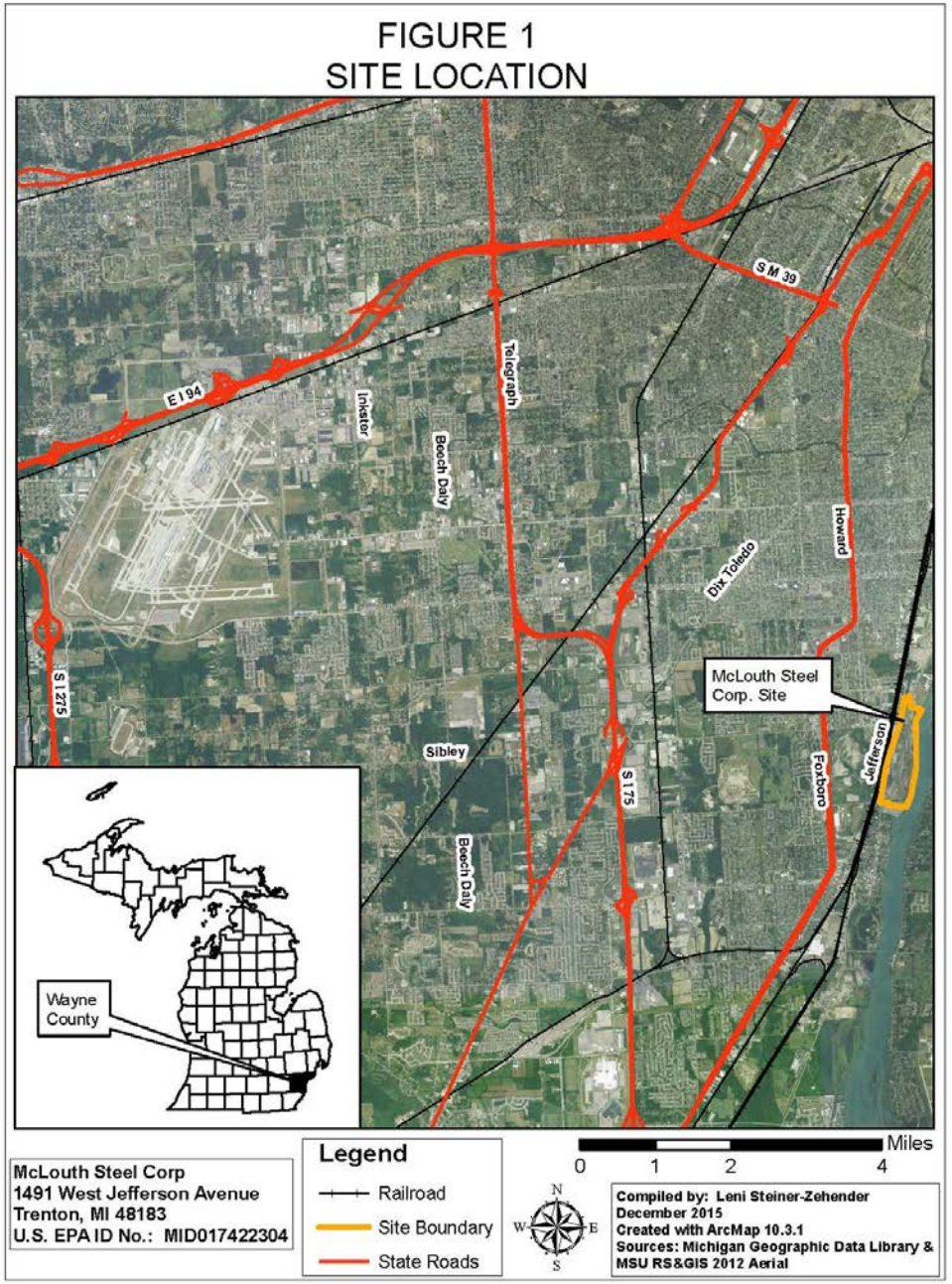
- 134 Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) divided into 5 areas

- Drums, transformers, pits, lagoons, asbestos pipe wrap, floor staining, ASTs, oily water in flooded basements, pickle liquor, PCBs in soil, pH plumes, dioxin in soil and river sediments.

- Many of these items are being addressed by the work MSC is doing.
  - May not be fully addressed - soils, sediments, and groundwater

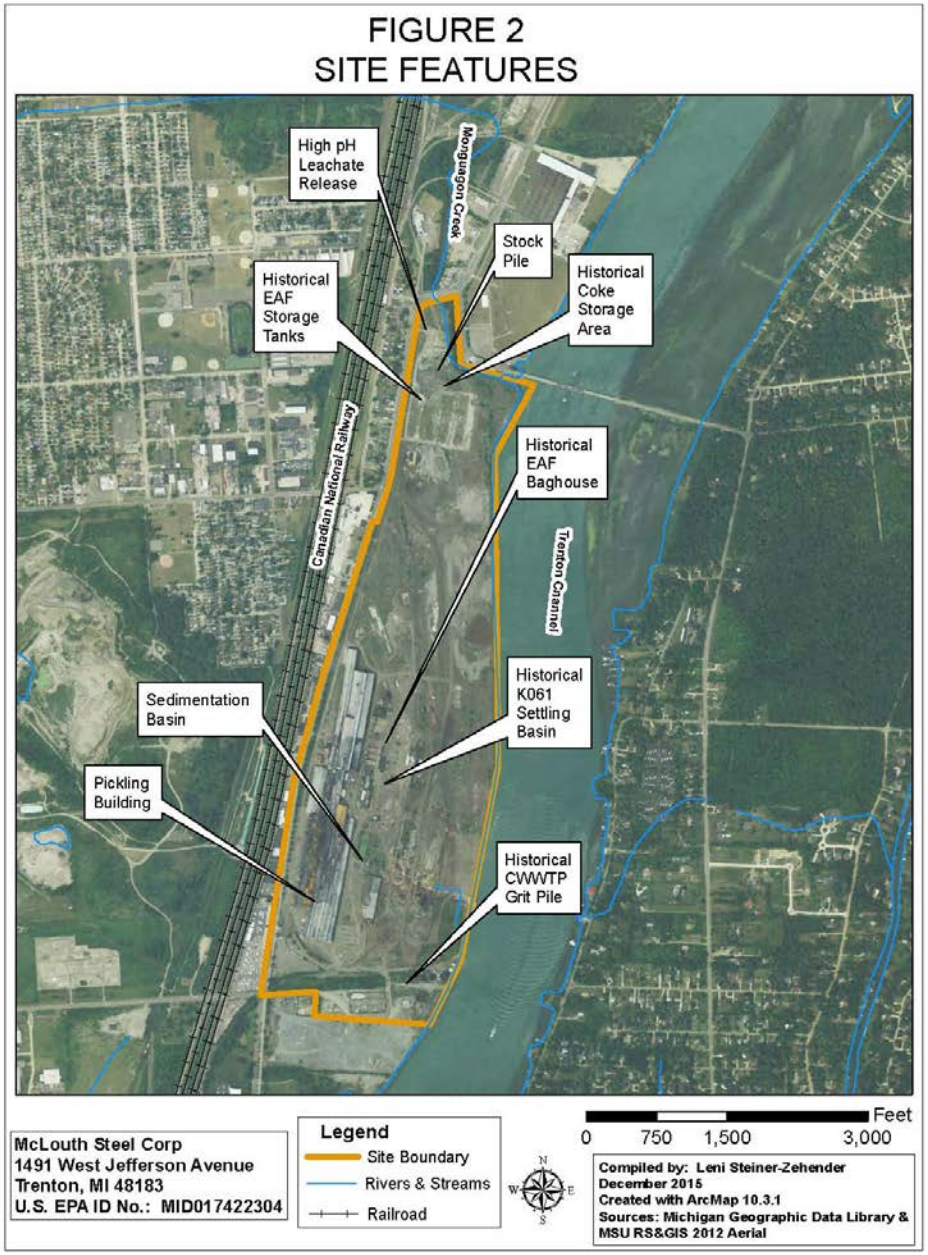
Expanded Site Inspection Report 2017

Fieldwork 2015



Limited Investigation

Waste Piles 7
Surface Soils 13
Soil Borings 10
Groundwater 10
Surface water 4
Sediment 15



Groundwater Table 13

VOCs
SVOCs
Pesticide
Inorganics

pH 0.85 -12.69

pH - potential of hydrogen (hydrogen concentration

Scale 0-14.
7 is neutral
< pH is acidic
> pH is basic

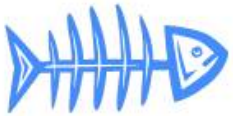
logarithmic - a change of 1 is ten times more acidic or basic

McLouth Range (BEA)
0.85 to 12.69

Stomach Acid
Lemon juice — 1

2

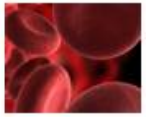
Vinegar — 3

All fish die 

Soft drinks
Tomatoes
Carrots
Normal rain — 4, 5, 6

Caddis and Mayflies die
Salmon eggs and alevin die
Bass and trout begin to die 
Milk Snails and tadpoles begin to die

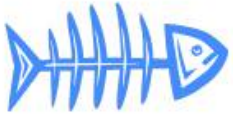
Milk — 7



Human blood
Egg whites — 8

Optimum for most fish 

Baking Soda — 9

All fish die 

10

Ammonia — 11

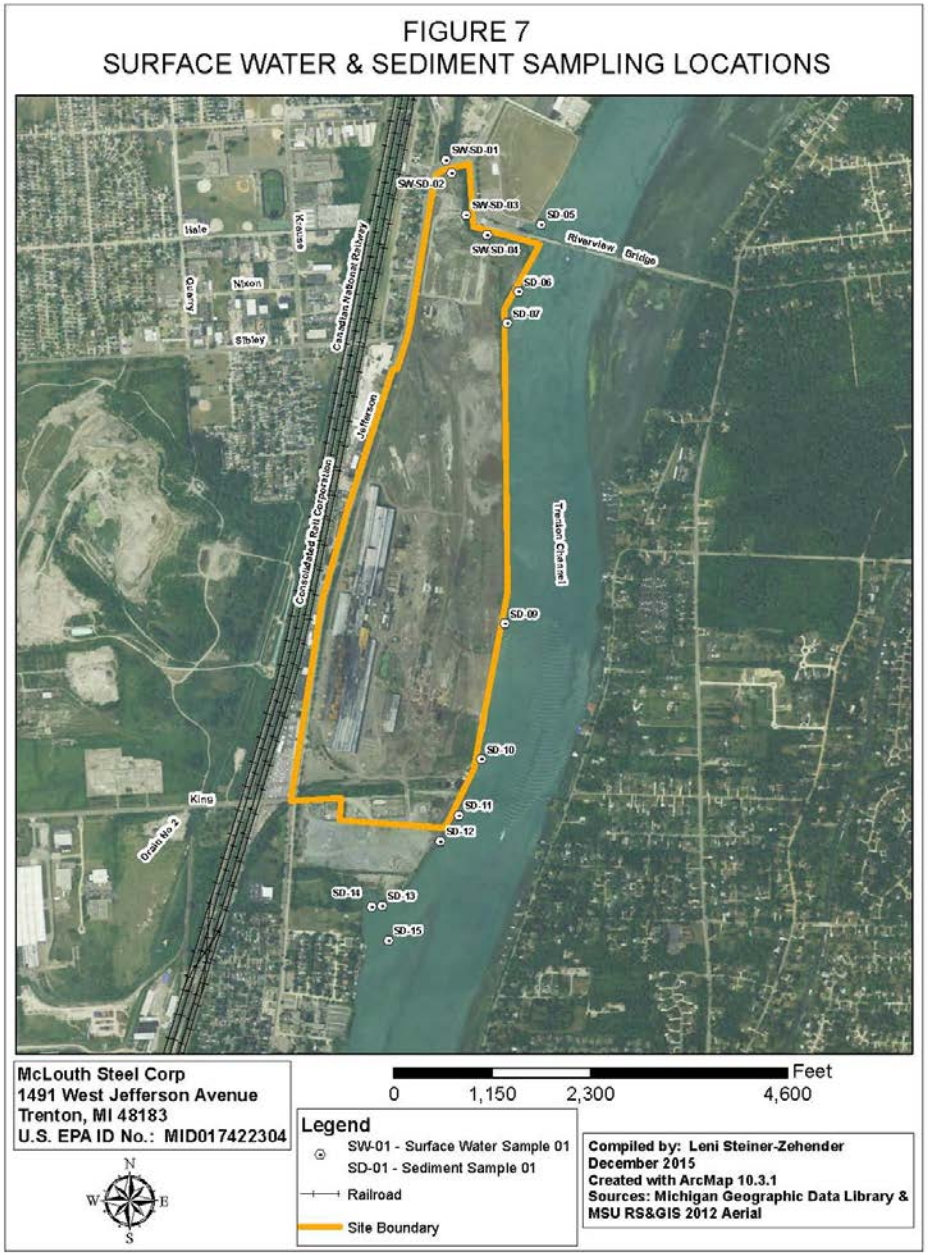
Bleach — 12

Lye — 13

14

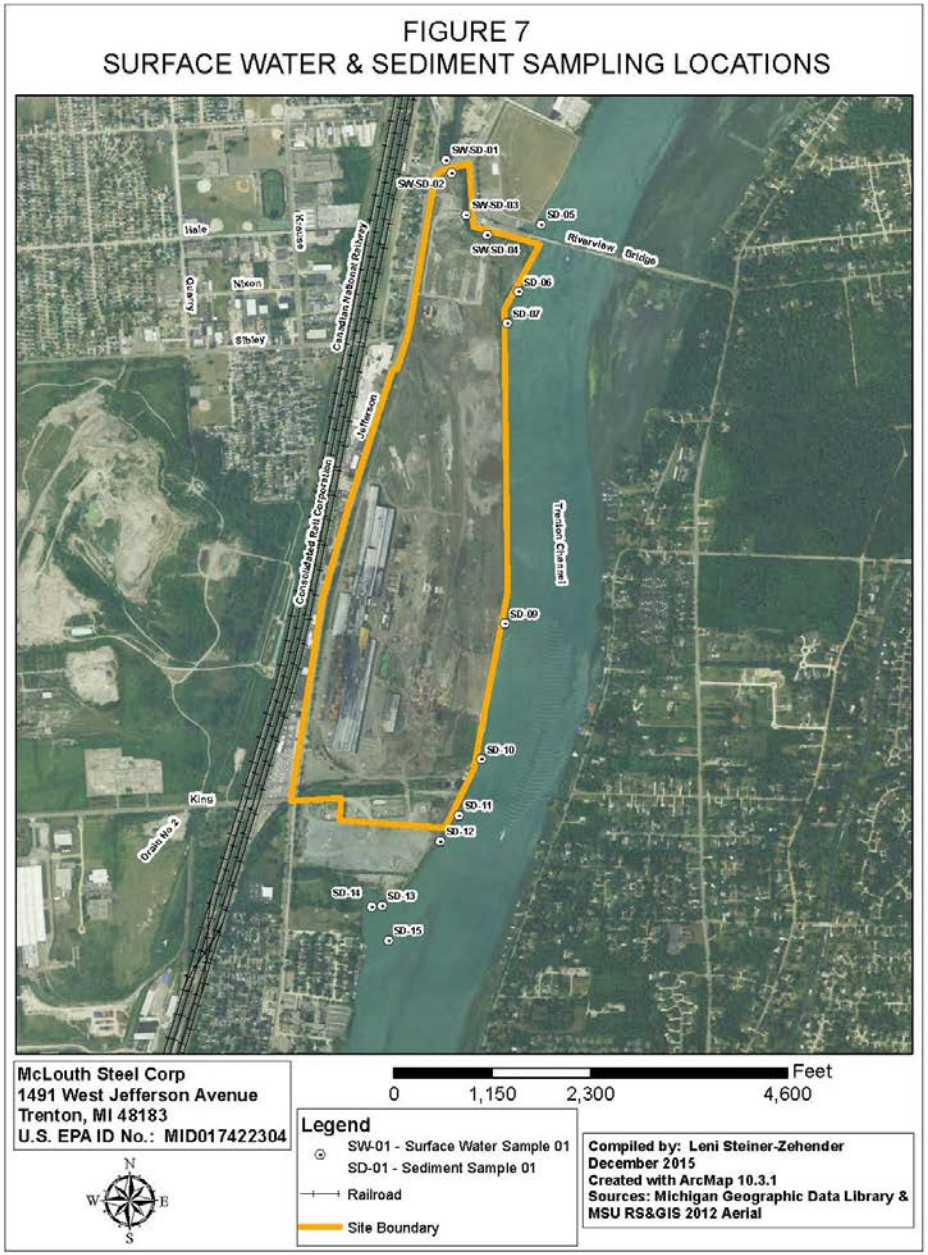
Surface water Table 14

no detections



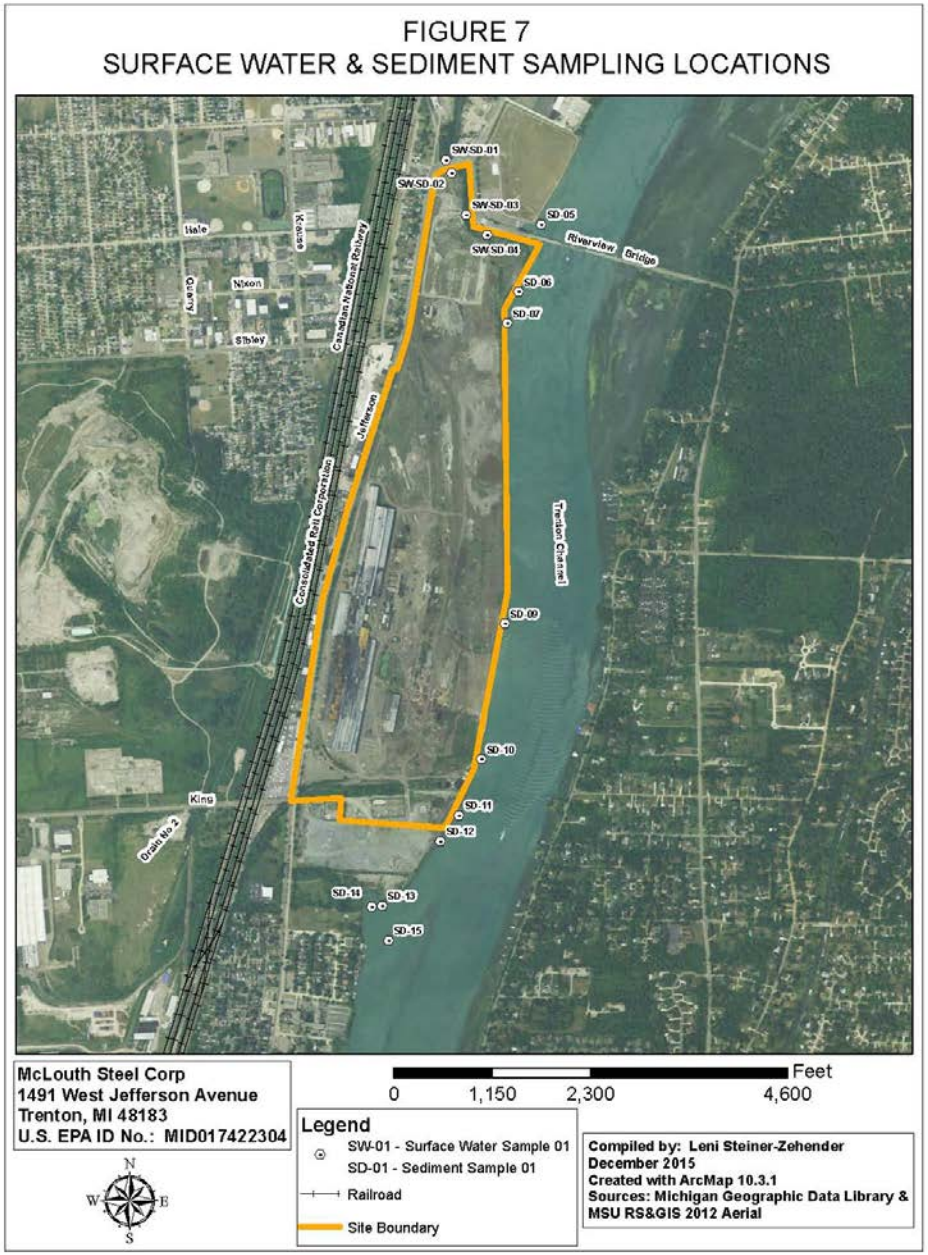
Monguagon Creek Sediments Table 15

Pesticide/PCBs Inorganics



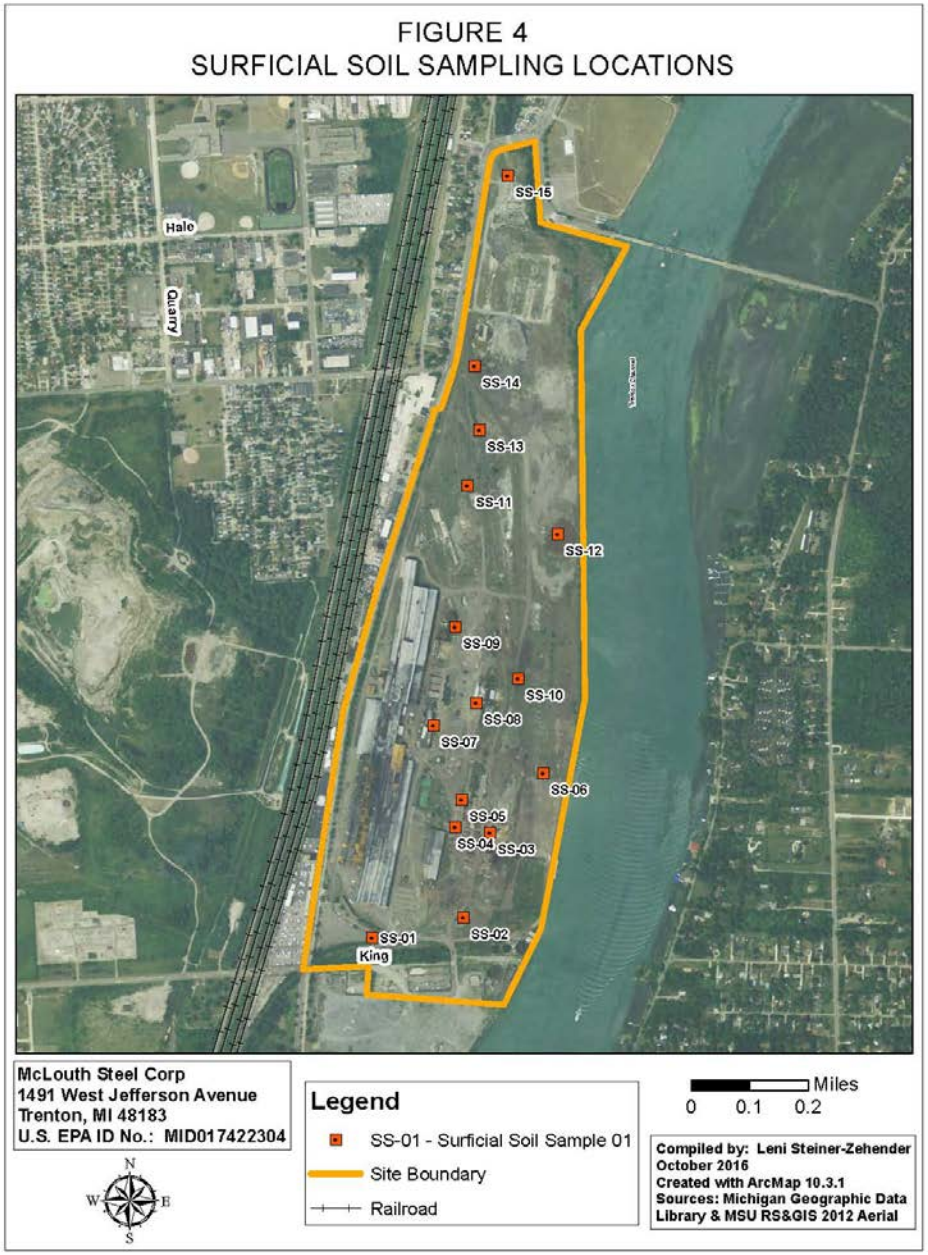
River Sediments Table 15

VOCs
SVOCs
Pesticide/PCBs
Dioxins/Furans
Inorganics



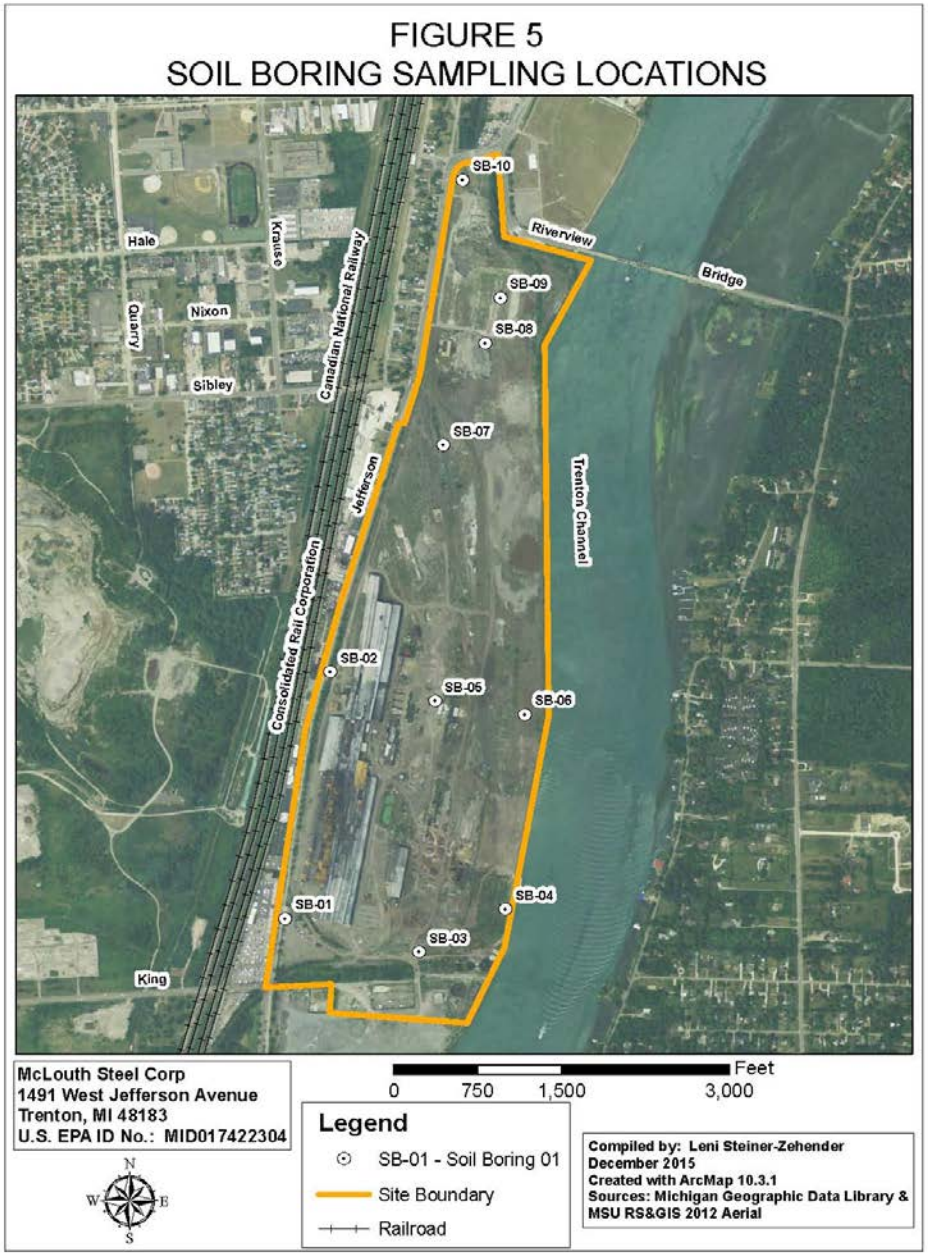
Surface Soil Table 16

VOCs
SVOCs
Pesticide
Dioxins/Furans
Inorganics



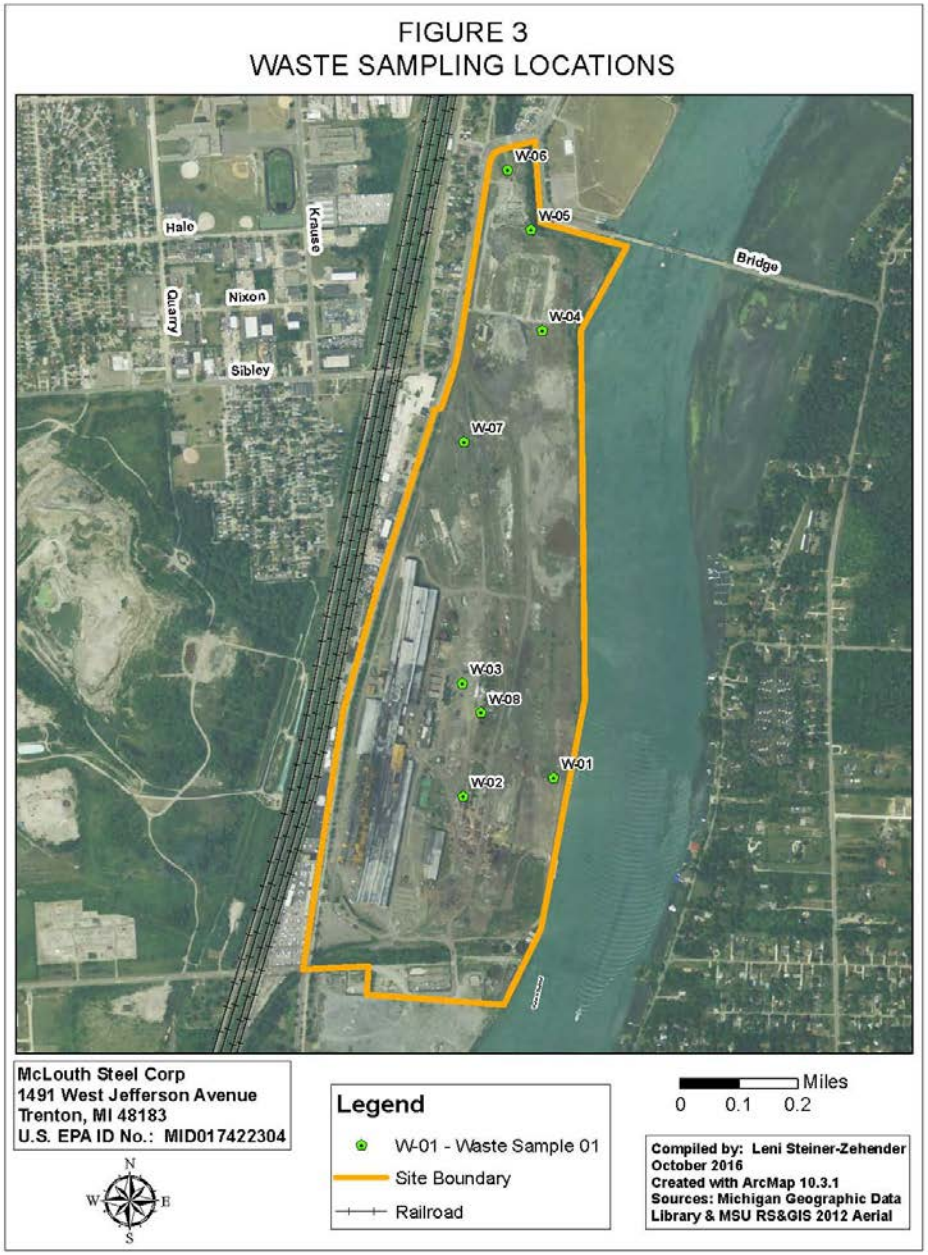
Soil Borings Table 17

VOCs
SVOCs
Pesticide/PCBs
Inorganics



Waste Samples Table 7

VOCs
SVOCs
Pesticide/PCBs
Inorganics



What was learned. How did it Score.

Ground Water Pathway - Not Evaluated

Surface Water Pathway - 100.00

Soil Exposure and Subsurface Intrusion Pathway - Not Evaluated

Air Pathway - Not Evaluated

PCBs, dioxins and furans, metals, cyanide

The primary targets evaluated in the surface water migration pathway are fisheries and protected species and sensitive environments in the Trenton Channel of the Detroit River adjacent to the facility

Current Work Contribution to NPL Cleanup

Type of Waste	**Cumulative**
Friable ACM:	2,450 Yards (67 Truck Loads)
Galbestos Siding:	7,038,000 lbs
Const. & Demo Debris:	36,342,220 lbs
PCB Transformers:	9,33,600 lbs (85 Transformers)
Liquid Waste:	2,790,881 Gallons
Freon/Refrigerant Units:	70 units drained, recycled
K061 Liquid Waste	32,956 gallons
K061 Hazardous Waste:	8 Vac/roll-off Boxes
K062 Liquid Waste:	101,539 Gallons
K062 Solid Waste:	50 Cubic Yards
Non-Haz Solids	851.67 Yards

Current Site Conditions

- Site listed on NPL in May 2019; goal of every site is to be deleted from NPL
- Documented releases in the groundwater and surface water pathways
- Exposure to contaminated surficial soils is a concern at the site
- COCs: benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, xylene, PCBs, PAHs, metals, dioxins, furans
- pH as low as 1.0 to as high as 13
- More data is needed for remedy selection

RI/FS Process

- RIFS start planned for July 2021; every remedial step/phase going forward will depend on the availability of federal funds
- RI characterizes the site and identify sources and potentially responsible parties
- FS develop and analyzes remedial action alternatives
- RI/FS supports selection of the remedy

RI/FS Process Continued

- Surface water pathway was a major exposure pathway of concern for the site
- Additional investigation/data needed for soils, subsoils, groundwater, and sediments (creek and river)
- Groundwater plume and sediments investigations are not limited to site boundary

Development of Cleanup Standards

- Risk-based and reflect the potential for human health or ecological risks from exposure to site's COCs
- Selected based on current land use (mixed zoning, re-development agreement between MSC and the County)
- Reasonably anticipated future land use
- Likelihood of future development with stricter cleanup standards?

9 Alternatives Evaluation Criteria

- Overall protection of human health and environment
- Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs)
- Long-term effectiveness and permanence
- Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment
- Short-term effectiveness
- Ability to implement
- Cost
- State acceptance
- Community acceptance

Proposed Plan/ROD

- Public Notice/comments period
- CERCLA requirements for remedy selection
  - Protect human health and the environment
  - Attain or waive ARARs
  - Be cost-effective
  - Use permanent solutions and treatment to the maximum extent practicable
  - Involve state in a substantial and meaningful manner
  - Consistency with the NCP

Thank you!

Nabil Fayoumi
EPA Remedial Project Manager
fayoumi.nabil@epa.gov
312-886-6840

Questions?

Approval of Revised Operating Procedures

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Leadership Board Nominees

- Wendy Pate, Trenton Visionaries
- Doug Thiel, Gross Ile Nature and Land Conservancy
- Brian Webb, Riverview Brownfields Authority
- Jim Wagner, City of Trenton

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About CBI

CBI is a nonprofit organization with decades of experience helping leaders collaborate to solve complex problems.

Our staff are experts in facilitation, mediation, capacity building, citizen engagement, and organizational strategy and development. We are committed to using our skills to build collaboration on today's most significant social, environmental, and economic challenges. We work within and across organizations, sectors, and stakeholder groups.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: CBI.ORG

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